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THE CAPITAL FIGHT.

Over in Arizona, Tucson has offered the lists for the removal of the capital of the new state from Phoenix to that place, asserting that Tucson is a larger city than Phoenix and more adapted in many other ways for the permanent abiding place of the new state government.

In the premises, it might be remarked that it would be well for the various cities of Arizona to wait until that territory is somewhat nearer to being a new state than at the present before bringing up a matter that is sure to result in merry war.

As a side light on what the capital of a state means to a town it is well to look at the history of state capitals.

There are but a very few cities where state capitals are located that take the lead in prominence in their respective commonwealths.

The capital of Kansas is located in Topeka. Commercially and otherwise Topeka is behind half a dozen other cities in Kansas. The capital of Missouri is located at Jefferson City. Kansas City could place Jefferson City within one of her parks and still have park room to spare. The capital of Texas is located in Austin and there are a dozen larger and more important commercial and residential cities in Texas than Austin.

These are a few neighboring states that prove striking examples that a state capital is not always an asset. The capital of Colorado is in Denver, but Denver should not be maligned for that reason. Denver was destined to be a city, capital or no capital, and was a city before the capital was an issue in that state.

The facts of the matter are that a state capital brings into any community a fixed revenue each month from the payrolls of officers and employes. It has been a noticeable result that the city in which a capital was fixed generally expanded to about the size of that payroll and no greater. The stamina and business co-operation required to build a city in nearly every case congregates in the particular community where business naturally centers. It is frequently the case that where there is a fixed income to a city the merchants, hotel men and other business interests expand to about that degree of finance capable of assimilating that fixed income. Then they stop.

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It is not yet exactly clear what the free list is that the house is working on, but to those who delight in trying to get something for nothing it has an attractive sound.

The law forbidding the carrying of deadly weapons is to be invoked in New York, where the suffragettes threaten to carry brooms in their next parade.

For actual results it is quite likely that these two peace conferences will be about on a par.

MYSTERY FAILS TO BE THE REAL THING

THE FARMERS' FRIENDS.
Advocates of dry farming in its many forms in the southwest are united on one thing—that every dry farmer should have several cows, some chickens and enough water to make a good garden possible. With these assets he can withstand the dry years and reclaim his land at his leisure.

The matter is one of more than ordinary interest in the southwest, where there is more successful dry farming today than anywhere else in the world.

The farmer who has a cow producing 12 quarts of milk a day and less on some days will be interested in the preceding experiments now being conducted by the Agricultural college of Missouri in perfecting milch cows.

One cow has been found by this institution and thus far she holds the championship of the world for milk.

She is known as Chief Josephine and the fact that she has accomplished in her eight years of living the ordinary work of a dozen cows is in-

dicative of what scientific milk breeding can do for the farmer.

Chief Josephine gave in six months just 17,000.8 pounds of milk, the best record of any other cow in the world by 1,468 pounds.

The amount of butter produced by Chief Josephine in six months was 329 pounds. And as she goes alone in the present test she is giving more and more butter per pound of milk.

To realize the kind of a cow that she is and how well it pays to produce such cows it should be known that the average cow gives a little more than half a pound of butter daily. If all her milk is used for butter, whereas Josephine, the champion, gives between three and four pounds a day. So that when you keep her you get as much butter as though you were keeping six ordinary cows.

Josephine weighs 1,570 pounds. She produces an average of 92.4 pounds of milk per day—this wonderful cow produces more than twice her own weight in milk each month. She produces her own weight in milk every two weeks.

Professor Eddies declares that the milk produced to Josephine in six months is equal to "more human food than is contained in the carcasses of three steers weighing 1,550 pounds each." In other words, three male cattle, each about the size of Josephine, would have to be killed and eaten every six months in order to supply as much food as Josephine gives in her milk and butter—and at the end of six months you still have Josephine, worth about \$20,000 to-day.

This estimate of her value is no exaggeration, for you must know that this year's calf by Josephine is worth \$3,000.

The Missouri college expects to turn out a whole dairy herd like Josephine, and such a herd will be one of the wonders of modern scientific breeding as practically applied.

While the average farmer can not hope to reach the perfection in his herds that has been produced after years of careful study in this champion, the case at least illustrates what he can do in a limited way to increase the milk supply and better the quality of his cows.

In a country where the cow is so vital to success the matter is well worth consideration.

Kansas has passed a pension law for some of her aged teachers. In this manner, it is suspected, Kansas hopes to rid her schools of some antiquated teachers who have refused to die within the allotted time laid down by the Scriptures, at a ripe old age.

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MYSTERY FAILS TO BE THE REAL THING

Harry Bellfield is still in the city.

Is Known to Many People and Should Not Be Hard to Communicate With, If Anyone Wants to See Him.

The "mystery" of Harry Bellfield turns out to have been entirely devoid of the mysterious.

Bellfield is fairly well known in Albuquerque, having lived here for three months or more. For a while he boarded at the Hotel Craigie, but moved from there about a month ago. He was seen on the streets by several people yesterday.

Bellfield is described as being a well educated man, about 30 or 35 years old, fond of chess and quite a reader. While efforts of several people to see him this morning were unsuccessful, there should be no difficulty in finding him should any real millionaire relative, willing to come across, really yearn to ascertain his whereabouts.

W. P. McEntee said that he knew the young man well and that he frequently came to his office. At the Romero Ad Sign company, where the young man frequently called, it was stated that he was well known there also, and had spent some time there yesterday.

In 1908 the government establish-

LACK OF CAVALRY HORSES FOR U. S. ARMY EXISTS IN AMERICA

Captain Caspar H. Conrad, Jr., Department of Quartermaster General Proposes Plan for Supply of Equines.

WE COULD NOT OUTFIT FOR WAR

Special Correspondence to the Herald.

Washington, May 5.—One of the most comprehensive plans that have been advanced for the improvement of mounts for the United States army has been submitted to staff officers by Captain Caspar H. Conrad, Jr., Third cavalry, U. S. A., now stationed in the quartermaster general's department. Not only is the breed of horses to be bettered, but provision is made for an adequate supply of good stock—a problem of hard solution in army circles.

Although horses are now commanding higher prices than have been known for many years, there is a great shortage in their production. In order for the government to maintain its cavalry and artillery branches in the arms in efficient form it will be necessary to take up some systematic plan to encourage the breeding of horses of a type suitable for army use.

During the past year the secretary of the department of agriculture has cooperated with the war department in evolving a plan to enable the army to obtain suitable horses. Through George M. Hormann, chief of the animal husbandry division of the bureau of agriculture, and Captain Conrad a plan has been worked out for breeding horses to fit for military service. To carry out the plan, however, Congress will have to appropriate a sum of \$250,000 for the first year and \$100,000 a year thereafter.

In speaking of the matter Captain Conrad says: "In the United States the type of horses suitable for army purposes is now proportionately as numerous because it is not necessary to the civilians of the country, and the quartermaster's department is finding it each year more difficult to supply the varied demands of the mounted branch of the army."

In the west it is found that a marked change has taken place in recent years in the so-called pony. Twenty years ago cattle ranges of the west were practically without fences and unlimited, and the cattlemen found it necessary to breed and use a type of quick, active cattle. As the west became settled, and as agriculture was taken up, the larger frame ranges changed to the large fenced pastures of a few years ago. These large pastures are now being broken up into even smaller ones.

The yearly round-up in past years required riding over immense distances. Today cattle are not chased and roared but are driven into the small pastures and pen and quietly handled. The quick cow pony of the past has given place to a larger animal, frequently having a cross of draft blood. It may be said that the cow pony of the west has disappeared.

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